

JPRS: 3327

27 May 1960

MAIN FILE

HARMONIZING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INTERESTS ON SOVIET KOLKHOZES

I. F. Pankratov

MAIN FILE

19990430 120

**Reproduced From
Best Available Copy**

Photocopies of this report may be purchased from:

**PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.**

**U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE
205 EAST 42nd STREET, SUITE 300
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.**

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

**Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited**

1958 10000

0000 10000

FOREWORD

This publication was prepared under contract
by the UNITED STATES JOINT PUBLICATIONS RE-
SEARCH SERVICE, a federal government organi-
zation established to service the translation
and research needs of the various government
departments.

JPRS: 3327

CSO: 3811 -D

HARMONIZING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INTERESTS ON SOVIET KOLKHOZES

Following is a translation of the article "New Features in Harmonizing Public and Private Interests on Kolkhozes at the Present Stage" by I. F. Pankratov in Sovetskoye Gosudarstvo i Pravo (Soviet State and Law), No 2, Moscow, February 1960, pages 57-65.

In outlining the grandiose program of communist building in the USSR, the Twenty-First Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union devoted an exceptionally large amount of attention to the problem of the further improvement of the welfare of the Soviet people. N. S. Khrushchev stated: "Under socialism the solicitude of society for raising the standard of living of the people is extended to satisfying the wide circle of varied human wants. Our country has a really communist method of raising the well-being of the working people and creating the best living conditions for all society as a whole, including that of every person. These conditions include: supplying people with well-built housing, the organization of public eating places, improving the every-day services for people, expanding the network of childrens institutions, improving public education, organizing leisure and improving the medical service for the population, building cultural establishments, et cetera." (Note N. S. Khrushchev, O kontrol'nykh tsifrakh razvitiya narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR na 1959 - 1965 gody /Scheduled Figures on the Development of the National Economy for 1959 - 1965/, Gospolitizdat /State Publishing House for Political Literature/, Moscow, 1959, page 53.)

The above also is entirely applicable to kolkhozes.

The wide practice of truly communist forms for satisfying the varied material and cultural wants of the kolkhoz peasants from the common funds of the kolkhozes is one of the splendid features of the further development and strengthening of the kolkhoz structure in the period of large-scale building of communism in our country. This provides evidence of further improvements in the harmonic combination of the public interests of the kolkhozes and the private interests of the kolkhoz peasants in this modern stage.

The correct combination of public and private interests on the kolkhozes has been understood up to this time to mean that the basic income of the members of the collective farms was derived from the collective enterprises of the kolkhoz (either in the form of computation of labor-days with subsequent issue of money and produce for them, or in the form of monetary payments without computation of labor-days) and

at the same time the kolkhoz peasants were permitted to conduct their private subsidiary enterprises and to have plots next to their homes and a certain amount of agricultural implements for working those plots, also some personally owned livestock within the limits specified in the regulations of the kolkhoz. Thus, attention was directed only toward the fact that the basic part of the income of the members of kolkhoze families was derived from the labor invested in common production (in accordance with its quantity and quality). At the same time, the discussion included only the need for increasing the pay scales for kolkhoz peasants and did not direct sufficient attention to communist forms for satisfying the material and cultural wants of kolkhoz peasants directly from the common resources of the kolkhozes.

In the present period, when the kolkhozes have entered a new stage in their development, such an interpretation of the combination of public and private interests on the kolkhozes is not adequate. N. S. Khrushchev pointed out that "...satisfaction of the individual wants of every person should take place along with a growth in the material and cultural welfare of society. It should take place through the common funds, the role and significance of which will increase at an accelerating rate, not only through raising wages." (Note N. S. Khrushchev, Op. cit., page 53.).

This means that definite changes are taking place in the procedure for distribution of common income items on the kolkhozes and in its legal regulation during the period of large-scale building of communism. The Communist Party and the Soviet State are orienting the kolkhozes toward increasing the deductions paid into the indivisible funds in order that the improvement of the material and cultural level of living of the kolkhoz peasants would be obtained more and more widely in different forms directly out of the common income items of the kolkhozes on the basis of further strengthening and expansion of the common resources of the kolkhozes, increasing labor productivity and increasing kolkhoz production as well as by obtaining improvement from increased pay for their work. These changes are being reflected in kolkhoz regulations and in the resolutions adopted by kolkhoz administrative agencies.

In accordance with the decisions of the December (1959) Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the kolkhozes should first of all use the resources of their indivisible funds for acquiring tractors, agricultural machinery and equipment, the construction of different sorts of production facilities, and to put into effect measures which would make possible rapid increases in kolkhoz production, the proportion of marketable produce, and increasing the productivity of labor. It is essential on this basis to implement measures for building homes for the kolkhoz peasants to be bought on deferred payment plans, and for building schools and boarding schools, homes of culture, medical and other establishments of culture and every-day purposes, and for improving the kolkhoz villages. (Note)

Refer to the decree of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU "On the Further Development of Agriculture" (Pravda, 27 December 1959/).

N. S. Khrushchev stated: "Many advanced kolkhozes are striving to pay out as much money as possible per work-day. I am not a champion of paying out a large amount of money and products for work-days. It is necessary to pay a man as much for a work-day...so that he will, so to speak, have enough of everything that he needs...It is essential to use all means to encourage the payment of larger deductions into the indivisible funds of kolkhozes in order that they may build more clubs, schools, boarding schools, and in order that the children may be well educated." (Note N. S. Khrushchev, "For New Progress in the Development of Socialistic Agriculture," Pravda, 12 May 1959.)

The enormous progress made by kolkhozes in the development and the strengthening of common production and the growth of the indivisible funds constitute the economic basis for the occurrence and the expansion on the kolkhozes of communist forms for satisfying the individual wants of the kolkhoz peasants.

With the economic growth, many kolkhozes have great opportunities for devoting attention to the cultural and every-day problems in the lives of the working people in the kolkhoz villages. For example, the economic structure of kolkhozes in Ryazan' Oblast' improved considerably in the last few years. This was made possible by an important increase in agricultural production, in the first instance, animal husbandry. During the past five years, the monetary income of the kolkhozes increased more than six times, the kolkhozes spent like sums on capital investments, and the basic assets of the kolkhozes increased 2.5 times. More than one billion rubles were spent by the kolkhozes on construction of production, cultural and service facilities, and housing. In connection with the production and economic achievements, the kolkhozes improved the lives and the living standards of the kolkhoz peasants, and changed the cultural appearance of the villages. In the last four years 239 clubs, 64 libraries, 150 schools, 127 medical points, 588 kindergartens and nurseries, and 432 public bathhouses were built on the kolkhozes with kolkhoz funds. Public messhalls, laundries, and other daily service enterprises are under construction. Almost all the kolkhozes have been supplied with wired radios and kolkhoz peasants are watching television shows from Moscow in 20 rayons of the oblast'. (Note Pravda, 10 March 1956).

With further economic strengthening of the kolkhozes and growth of their indivisible funds, when the personal material and spiritual wants of the kolkhoz peasants can be fully satisfied directly out of the common funds of the kolkhozes, there will be a decline in the necessity for personal subsidiary enterprises owned by the members of the kolkhozes and they will become unprofitable. It will be economically far more profitable for the kolkhoz peasants to participate actively in collectivized production. All this makes it possible to recruit kolkhoz

peasants into still more active participation in collectivized production , to promote further increases in labor productivity, to strengthen the kolkhoz enterprises and, on this basis, to secure further satisfaction of the personal interests of the kolkhoz peasants through the collectivized enterprises of the kolkhozes.

Extending the practice on the kolkhozes of applying truly communist forms for satisfying the individual wants of kolkhoz peasants directly from common kolkhoz funds is the consequence not only of the huge economic progress achieved by the kolkhozes, particularly in recent years, but also of the steady growth of the rights and increases in the initiative and independence of the kolkhozes in deciding the problems of kolkhoz life and the improvement of State leadership of kolkhozes in this modern stage.

The Communist Party and the Soviet State are constantly concerned with the further extension of the rights the kolkhozes and increasing their independence and initiative in solving the problems of kolkhoz life. The decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet of Ministers of the USSR "On the Regulations of the Kolkhozes and the Further Development of the Initiative of the kolkhoz peasants in Organizing Kolkhoz Production and Managing the Affairs of the Kolkhoz" of 6 March 1956 which gave the kolkhozes the right to insert corrections, changes, and supplements in the regulations adopted by the kolkhozes in order to take into account the concrete local conditions is of exceptional importance in this respect. (Note Pravda, 10 March 1956.)

Independently solving many inter-kolkhoz problems, the kolkhozes are also acting on the basis of the mighty improvement of their economic structure to solve in a more daring manner the problems of satisfying the personal material and cultural wants of the kolkhoz peasants directly from the common kolkhoz funds and are extensively introducing varied communist forms for satisfying their wants. All these new problems in the lives and the activities of the kolkhozes, and in the combination of personal and common interests on the kolkhozes are characteristic of this period of large-scale building of a communist society in our country. The kolkhoz peasants are solving these problems either through the regulations and internal rules they adopted for the kolkhozes or through individual decisions of the kolkhoz administrative agencies. Such decisions are adopted at the behest of the kolkhoz peasants themselves and in their interests.

It is the task of the State agencies which exert State control over the kolkhozes systematically to study new phenomena in kolkhoz life, to support and promote intelligent initiative on the part of the kolkhozes, and not to permit unnecessary interference, haste, or compulsion to be directed at the kolkhozes to force them to adopt this or that decision if the kolkhoz peasants themselves are not convinced of the necessity for introducing this or that new form of communist distribution of material and cultural benefits. At the

same time, they should not hamper the initiative of the kolkhozes themselves and are obliged to achieve the introduction into kolkhoz life everything that is new, advanced, and progressive in the cause of communist distribution of material and cultural benefits on the kolkhozes. In this connection, the State does not regulate these problems in detail, but gives the kolkhozes themselves the right to solve them after taking into account local conditions, assisting the kolkhozes to find correct solutions to these problems.

Thus, for example, the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR approved the special decree of 21 May 1959 "On Intensifying the Cultural and Communal Services for the Population," which contained recommendations to the kolkhozes to take measures for the further improvement of cultural and communal services for the kolkhoz peasants, the expansion of construction of medical and children's institutions, cultural and communal service enterprises, etc. The local Soviet agencies offered to aid the kolkhozes in possible all ways to solve these problems. The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet of Ministers of the USSR approved a number of decrees which regulated individual problems connected with cultural and communal services for kolkhoz peasants (on expanding the construction of schools and boarding schools, processing enterprises, medical facilities, etc.)

The very presence on the kolkhozes of varied forms of the ever greater satisfaction of the personal interests of the kolkhoz peasants directly from the common funds of the kolkhozes provides evidence that the kolkhozes are taking into account their concrete local conditions and peculiarities in making creative use of the rights extended to them and in solving the problems of kolkhoz life.

1. In a number of kolkhozes which are particularly strong economically, the kolkhoz peasants have given up their personal plots. For example, the Stalin Kolkhoz in Kalacheyevskiy Rayon, Veronezhskaya Oblast, provided for measures in its seven-year plan for development of the kolkhoz, which was approved at a general meeting of the kolkhoz peasants, which would make it possible for the kolkhoz peasants to give up their personal plots within the next two or three years. This kolkhoz is one of the advanced collective farms of the nation. Its monetary income in 1958 was about four million rubles. Each kolkhoz peasant received 9 rubles and 2 kilograms of grain per work-day. Many kolkhoz peasants have become convinced that it is markedly more profitable to work more actively on the common (collectivized) holdings than on their own personal plots.

Similar examples are to be found in many other kolkhozes in this country. The kolkhoz peasants are solving this problem through organizational procedures, that is, collectively. They offer their suggestions of giving up their personal plots for review by the management staff or the general meeting of the members of the kolkhoz. The management staff of the kolkhoz, with the participation of agricultural specialists and advanced kolkhoz peasants make a comprehensive study of this problem,

including a painstaking study of the effectiveness and expediency of the measure to be put into effect, then introduce it for discussion at the general meeting of the kolkhoz peasants. It is not proper for the management staff to make the final decision on the problem of kolkhoz peasants giving up their personal plots. This would be a violation of kolkhoz democracy. Such a decision could be adopted by the kolkhoz peasants themselves either at a general meeting of the collective farm or in work gang meetings. Decisions of the general meeting of kolkhoz members hold for the members of the entire kolkhoz while the decisions of work gangs meetings for members of the work gangs. However, it would scarcely correct to consider that such decisions are unconditionally binding on every member of the kolkhoz or work gang, irrespective of whether they were approved by a majority of the kolkhoz peasants. They express the wishes of the kolkhoz peasants themselves. Therefore, if one or another member of the kolkhoz is still not convinced of the expediency of giving up his personal plot it is wrong, we feel, to force him to take that step. The thing is that this is not a production problem in which the decision of the majority of the kolkhoz peasants (for example, decisions on production norms or computation of pay rates, or the obligatory minimum of work-days for able-bodied kolkhoz peasants, et cetera) is binding on all the kolkhoz members. This is a personal property right of the kolkhoz members and therefore it is scarcely proper to deprive any kolkhoz member of this right without his consent.

After adoption of such a decision by the majority of the kolkhoz members, the management staff of the kolkhoz includes those personal plots which the kolkhoz members have "given up" to the kolkhoz in the common land holdings of the kolkhoz and takes measures for their most effective use in the collectivized enterprises of the kolkhoz. The changes which have taken place in the composition of the collectivized and personal land holdings of the kolkhoz should be shown in the accounting documents which list the kolkhoz lands.

2. The possibilities for selling agricultural produce to kolkhoz members are increased on those kolkhozes which have given up the work-day and have made the transition to direct monetary wages for labor. Since produce is not issued to kolkhoz peasants under this system for payment of wages as it was formerly issued to them on the basis of work-days, the kolkhoz members: grain, meat, butter, potatoes, vegetables, et cetera. The prices for the agricultural products on sale are established by decision of general meetings of the members of the kolkhoz or by meetings of representatives (agents) on the kolkhoz. As a rule, these are the State retail or procurement prices.

It should be noted that when a kolkhoz makes the transition to monetary payment of wages, the sale of essential agricultural produce to the kolkhoz members is a legal obligation of the kolkhoz which, as a rule, is expressed in the decisions of a general meeting of the members of the kolkhoz. These sales have an obligatory character for

the kolkhoz and they are the right of the kolkhoz member -- a right which he can use, but he is not obligated to buy produce on the kolkhoz if he does not need to do so.

3. On the economically strong kolkhozes which completely satisfy the wants of the kolkhoz members in respect to produce, the kolkhoz members are selling their cows to the kolkhozes. In this connection, the experience of the kolkhoz of Kalinovka Village, Khomutovskiy Rayon (Kurskaya Oblast) is of great significance. After ensuring the rapid improvement of the collectivized animal husbandry, the members of this kolkhoz voluntarily sold their cows to the kolkhoz and began to obtain the milk for their own needs from the kolkhoz stock farm. A stable fodder base has been established on the kolkhoz for all the collectivized livestock and stock shelters have been built. All this has ensured the possibility for sharply increased production of milk on the kolkhoz and increasing the productivity of animal husbandry. Lately many other kolkhozes have followed the example set by the kolkhoz of Kalinovka Village. In his report to the December Plenum (1958) of the Central Committee of the CPSU, N. S. Khrushchev stated: "Is this way correct? It is unconditionally correct, and as collectivized production is developed all kolkhozes will go along this way."

"However, this work must be done skillfully, not by administrative means, not by prescriptions from above, but only as common (collectivized) production grows, as the kolkhoz peasants themselves become convinced that their material position will not be worsened by the sale of their cows, but improved." (Note / Stenographic report of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, 15-19 December 1958. State Publishing House of Political Literature. Moscow, 1958, page 68.) It is possible to proceed along this way only in case the kolkhoz has achieved a sharp increase in the common animal husbandry and as a consequence it can satisfy the wants of the kolkhoz peasants in respect to milk. (Note / Op. cit., also the speech made by N. S. Khrushchev in presenting the Order of Lenin to Ryazanskaya Oblast in Pravda, 14 February 1959). In the meantime, despite these clear instructions, cases have been observed in a number of places of mass purchases of cows from kolkhoz peasants without taking into account the possibilities for satisfying the kolkhoz peasants' needs for milk from the collectivized facilities of the kolkhozes and also cases of administrative violations of the principle of voluntary action in the purchase of livestock. The Party and the government have taken measures to stop such purchases. (Note / Refer to the article "In Opposition to Harmful Haste in Solving an Important Problem," Pravda, 5 March 1959.)

In connection with the voluntary sale of their cows to the kolkhozes it is now possible to solve the problem of assigning pasture land to be used by cows belonging to kolkhoz members. These lands are included in the kolkhoz crop rotation systems. Moreover, the need for paying the kolkhoz peasants for work-days or selling hay to them will

decline. All this will facilitate freeing kolkhoz peasants from work on their subsidiary plots and increase their availability for work in collectivized production.

4. The construction of enterprises for processing agricultural products, also common (collectivized) messhalls and bakeries is of great importance in securing more complete satisfaction of the material wants of the kolkhoz peasants from the collectivized resources of the kolkhozes. At present such construction has been developed on a fairly large scale on a number of kolkhozes. For example, one of the largest kolkhoz food processing combines is now under construction on the Proletarian Will Kolkhoz of Stavropolskiy Kray. It will produce several millions of cans of high-quality canned fruit and vegetables, dried fruit, sausages, milk and bakery goods. A starch factory with several mechanized departments which will permit processing up to 35,000-40,000 centners of potatoes daily has been built on the Druzhba Kolkhoz of Umarskiy Rayon, Chuvash ASSR. Construction of a hemp-processing factory is being completed on the kolkhoz. Enterprises for producing sausages and meat semi-finished products are in operation on many kolkhozes of Nikolayev Oblast'. A bakery which supplies 900 kolkhoz peasant families with bread has been built on the Lenin Kolkhoz of Pyatigorskiy Rayon of Stavropol' Kray. Similar bakeries are under construction on other kolkhozes of this rayon, and also on many other kolkhozes of the nation. Kolkhoz messhalls which have organized the direct delivery of hot meals to the kolkhoz peasants in the fields are in operation on many kolkhozes. [See note].

[Note] The Party and the government have been devoting much attention to these problems. In the decree "On Measures for Improving the Processing of Livestock and Poultry" of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet of Ministers of the USSR, a notable shortcoming was pointed out: that there has been extremely little construction of kolkhoz and interkolkhoz enterprises for processing livestock and poultry. This decree calls for marked expansion of the construction of such enterprises so that kolkhozes can process livestock and poultry directly on the spot. Local State agencies have been instructed to render comprehensive assistance to the kolkhozes in this work. Refer to Pravda of 25 October 1959.)

The construction of such enterprises bears evidence not only of a marked improvement in the legal powers of the kolkhozes and changes in their legal position and in their activities. It will serve to satisfy the needs of the kolkhoz peasants in respect to food products directly from the output of the economically more profitable collectivized production and, in this connection, will permit the kolkhoz peasants to reduce their personal subsidiary holdings, then give them up entirely in the future.

5. It should be noted that many kolkhozes are now increasing their indivisible funds with the aim of expanding production and cultural and communal service construction and carrying out collectivized measures

which will make it possible to improve the well-being and cultural level of the lives of the kolkhoz peasants. Kolkhoz and interkolkhoz boarding schools are under construction in Chemerovetskiy, Gorodokskiy, Vintkovetskiy, and other rayons of Khmel'nitskaya Oblast'. This construction is financed from kolkhoz funds. Eight to ten hectares of land under training and experimental plots have been allotted to these schools; tractors and other agricultural machines have been assigned; and stock farms have been established where the pupils will work. Boarding schools will have been built in all rayons of the oblast' within the present Seven-Year Plan. A 300-pupil boarding school was built on the Kzyl' Uzbekistan Kolkhoz, Uzbek SSR in 1958. It is now being expanded to take care of 700 pupils.

Kindergartens and nurseries are in operation on the Lenin Kolkhoz of Benderskiy Rayon, Moldavian SSR. They were organized in every production work gang of the kolkhoz in 1959. Permanent pre-school children's institutions exist on many kolkhozes in the Moldavian SSR. The kolkhozes of Cherkasskaya Oblast' have shown fine initiative in undertaking the obligation of building 520 buildings for pre-school children's institutions. More than 265 buildings have already been built and put in operation and the construction of another 255 buildings is being completed.

The Party and the government attach exceptional importance to the construction of pre-school children's institutions and boarding schools on the kolkhozes. The decrees of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet of Ministers of the USSR: "On Measures for the Further Development of Pre-School Children's Institutions, and Improvement of the Education and Medical Care of Children of Pre-School Age"; and "On Measures for the Development of Boarding Schools during 1959-1965" have given approval of the initiative of advanced kolkhozes which are building boarding schools and pre-school children's institutions out of their own funds. (Note Refer to Pravda, 26 and 28 May 1959.). The Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the union republics, the oblast' committees and rayon committees of the CPSU, also the local soviet agencies have been instructed to offer all-out support and to disseminate this valuable experience, also to give the kolkhozes the necessary help in the construction of boarding schools and to organize the sale of construction materials and equipment to the kolkhozes for this purpose.

The construction of medical facilities is also expanding on the kolkhozes. Thus a 50-bed hospital and a new lying-in home are under construction on the Pobeda Kolkhoz of Droklevskiy Rayon, Moldavian SSR. This construction was authorized by a general meeting of the kolkhoz members and is being done with kolkhoz funds. The kolkhoz has undertaken to bear all expenses connected with supplying the patients with food and medicines. The chief physician of the hospital will receive his salary from the kolkhoz. The kolkhoz peasants have decided to make him the deputy chairman of the kolkhoz on public health problems.

Medical facilities (kolkhoz and interkolkhoz) are under construction on kolkhozes of Altay Kray, the Latvian SSR, and other krays, oblasts, and republics.

Cultural and communal service facilities are under construction on many kolkhozes; kolkhoz peasants are being given aid in building homes, and kolkhoz villages are being improved. For example, 800 homes for kolkhoz peasants, at 500-place home of culture, a 900-seat wide-screen movie theater, a 1,200-unit radio relaying station, and a hospital have been built in the last five years on the Lenin Kolkhoz of Tiraspol'skiy Rayon, Moldavian SSR. In addition a water supply system was installed there. N. S. Khrushchey approved and highly valued the initiative shown by this kolkhoz. (Note Refer to Pravda, 15 May 1959.).

Communal service combines, sewing and shoe repair workshops, artisan shops and other communal service facilities are being organized on a number of kolkhozes. For example, the Bol'shevik Kolkhoz of Zhitomirskiy Rayon, Zhitomirskaya Oblast, one of the advanced kolkhozes of that rayon, has built a home for kolkhoz widows out of its own funds. A communal services combine was built by decision of a general meeting of the kolkhoz peasants which includes: a sewing shop, a shoe repair shop, bathhouses, and a barbershop. A workshop has been in operation for seven years on the Timiryazev Kolkhoz of Gorodetskiy Rayon, Gor'kiy Oblast' which fills orders not only from the kolkhoz peasants, but from the kolkhoz -- underwear for the kolkhoz kindergarten and nursery, clothing for workers on the livestock farm, special clothing for mechanizers, et cetera. By decision of a general meeting of the kolkhoz members, the orders filled by the workshop are charged against work-days of those who send in the orders. The pay rates were approved by meetings of the kolkhoz peasants.

These increases by the kolkhoz members in their indivisible funds, and funds for mass cultural measures and other common funds permit expanding cultural services to the working people of the kolkhoz villages. Clubs, libraries, and reading huts, movie facilities have been built and are in operation on many kolkhozes; various mass cultural measures have been put into effect; and kolkhoz and interkolkhoz assemblies, universities of culture, theaters, museums, etc., are being organized.

6. Social security for kolkhoz members who are not able to work (giving them pensions and relief out of kolkhoz resources, the construction of kolkhoz sanatoria and rest homes, assignment to health resorts and rest homes, and to homes for the aged and disabled, et cetera) is one of the important and widespread forms of social security for kolkhoz peasants directly out of kolkhoz funds. (Note For a more detailed discussion of this problem, refer to the article by I. F. Pankratov "New Features in the Legal Regulation of Social Security for Kolkhoz Members Who Are Not Able to Work" in Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], No. 1, 1958).

Such are the most widespread forms of the ever expanding satisfaction of the material and cultural wants of the kolkhoz members

directly out of the collectivized funds of the kolkhozes -- forms which are characteristic of the truly communist way of promoting the welfare and raising the cultural level of the lives of the kolkhoz peasantry.

The different forms for satisfying the material and cultural wants of the kolkhoz members directly out of the common kolkhoz funds are new offshoots of communism which should be supported in every way. They are characteristic of the gradual appearance of new, communist relationships and provide evidence of the process of the gradual elimination of the boundaries between city and country, and between the working class and the peasantry. The cultural level of the kolkhoz peasants is rising steadily, particularly for kolkhoz peasant women who will have greater opportunities for increasing their educational levels and their personal skills and enjoying all the blessings of culture as their work in their homes and in the collective enterprises becomes lighter. This process bears witness to the gradual elimination of the differences between the kolkhoz household and the family of the working man or the clerical worker, and of the gradual levelling of their legal position [See Note].

(Note: Refer to the article by N. P. Voloshin "On the Right to Personal Ownership of the Kolkhoz Household", Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], No. 3, 1959, pages 66-74; and G. N. Polyanskaya, "Again on the Right to Personal Ownership of the Kolkhoz Household", Uchenye zapiski VYuN [Transactions of the All-Union Institute of Juridical Science], No. 9, 1959, pages 41-43, 63-80).

The new problems connected with satisfying the material and cultural needs of the kolkhoz peasants out of the common resources of the kolkhozes should find solutions in legislation concerning kolkhozes. At present they are usually regulated by the regulations and rules of internal procedure of the kolkhozes and by decisions of kolkhoz management agencies. Local Party and State agencies are giving the kolkhozes a great deal of assistance in solving these problems.

It would be scarcely justifiable to endeavor to give all the detailed recommendations to kolkhozes on each of the new forms for satisfying the material and cultural wants of the kolkhoz members directly out of the common kolkhoz funds through legislation. There is no need for that. The new Exemplary Regulations for Kolkhozes should contain a statement providing that one of the most important tasks and obligations of the kolkhozes is to manifest constant solicitude for promoting the welfare and raising the cultural level of the lives of the kolkhoz peasants and to achieve the extensive introduction of communist forms for satisfying their material and cultural wants out of the collectivized resources of the kolkhozes. In particular, it would be expedient for the new regulations to contain provisions stating that the kolkhoz peasants have the right, at their own wish and in accordance with decisions of general meetings, to give up their personal plots and to sell the livestock and poultry belonging to their personal holdings to the kolkhoz.

The kolkhozes should be advised, after taking local conditions into account and upon decisions by general meetings of the kolkhoz members: to increase deductions from common (collectivized) income to be paid into indivisible and other common funds in accordance with increases in the common resources and growth in the indivisible funds; gradually to convert over to a more progressive system of monetary pay for labor; to expand the sale of produce from the collectivized holdings to kolkhoz members; to expand the construction of enterprises for processing agricultural produce (kolkhoz and interkolkhoz), kindergartens and nurseries, medical facilities, schools and boarding schools, and other cultural and communal service facilities; to improve the communal services for kolkhoz members, and to carry out measures for raising their cultural level.

On the basis of such recommended norms in the Exemplary Regulations for Kolkhozes and under the leadership of Party, soviet, and agricultural agencies, the kolkhozes will act more boldly in solving these problems in their regulations and rules of intrakolkhoz administration and also in their daily practical activities. In this way they will make possible the elimination of the material differences between the city and the country village, between the working class and the peasantry, the rapprochement of kolkhoz ownership with national ownership and their being merged in the future into a unified communist ownership -- the economic foundation of the communist society.

5809

- END -